arbitrary power, all disobedience, actual and potential, :s prevented, and a servile multitude may be shepherded into polling-booths, given slogans to declaim, banners to hold up, emotions to register, according to their rulers' fluctuating wishes. In the U.S.S.R. the total abandonment of Law, and its replacement by terrorism, was obscured by the ostensible application of humanitarian principles to the punishment of non-political offenders. The fact that many were shot without a public trial for unspecified reasons of state, did not deter earnest advocates of penal reform from holding the Soviet Government up to admiration for having abolished capital punishment; and even as late as 1937 the Rev. Hewlett Johnson could quote with approval a friend's estimate of a 'colony for criminals adjacent to Moscow' as 'more marvellous than Canterbury Cathedral.'

The German Government made no such attempt to combine terrorism with measures pleasing to the Howard League; and the Gestapo's activities, therefore, tended to be most deplored by those who were most tolerantly disposed towards the Ogpu's. They vehemently denounced in the Third Reich what in the U.S.S.R. aroused no indignation, righteous or unrighteous, like vegetarians undertaking a pious pilgrimage to a slaughter-house because it displayed a notice recommending nut-cutlets; and their confusion was comical, and sometimes piteous, when the two regimes combined forces, the one's abolition of capital punishment, and criminal colonies more marvellous than Canterbury Cathedral, proving no impediment to collaboration with the other, as it had proved none to the execution of innumerable death sentences.

In the case of the arrested engineers, little account was taken of theoretical considerations; and attention was largely concentrated on the question of the engineers' guilt, and on what,

giveness. The regime was based on the Word, that is God's will as understood by Calvin; to disagree with Calvin meant repudiating the Word; and so was a crime punishable with death. See *Calvin and the Reformation* by James MacKinnon.